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will never be eliminated by pure economic law nor by positive law that knows only the methods of economic law. Nor will it ever be eliminated by legislative fiat, inspired by abstract ideas of social justice and oblivious of limitations imposed by economic fact.

ALVIN S. JOHNSON.

Russian Sociology. A Contribution to the History of Sociological Thought and Theory. By JULIUS HECKER. Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. LXVII, No. 1. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1915. Pp. 309. \$2.50.)

Among the benefits of the present war is that it has revealed Russian thought and life more fully to English-speaking peoples. A timely volume in this connection is Dr. Hecker's study of Russian sociology. We may know something of Russian music and literature in America, but it is doubtful whether we know much about Russian sociology and economics. We are, to be sure, familiar with the writings of Kropotkin in English and of the two Russian sociologists who wrote in French, Novicow and De Roberty. Most of us have also heard of, and know something about, Bakunin and the nihilistic school, and of a few recent writers a part of whose work has appeared in French or English, like Kovalevsky; but who of us know anything about the sociological theories of Lavrov, of Mikhalovsky, and of Kareyev? Yet these three are the truly eminent and representative names in Russian sociology, standing as they do for the more liberal progressive tendencies in their national life.

Dr. Hecker has performed a valuable service in making the sociological ideas and systems of these men accessible to us in English. His work seems to be very carefully done. He first discusses the social and political background of Russian sociology. Then he takes up successively the different schools of sociological thought in Russia, carefully presenting the methodological traits and essential theories of each, comparing and clearly differentiating them. The book is well worth reading, not only because it presents in clear outlines the social, political, and economic theories of different elements in the Russian nation; but also because it illustrates the difficulties and futilities which have beset sociological thought in Russia, as well as elsewhere, when it has not been developed upon a secure basis of established scientific truth.

Nevertheless, many of the theories of Russian sociology which Dr. Hecker outlines for us are interesting and carefully worked out, and make us wish that he would soon present in English some of the more valuable of Russian sociological treatises.

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NEW BOOKS

BRISTOL, L. M. *Social adaptation. A study in the development of the doctrine of adaptation as a theory of social progress.* With a preface by T. N. CARVER. Awarded David A. Wells prize for the year 1914-1915. (Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press. 1915. Pp. xii, 356. \$2.)

Students of economics will find this book a helpful guide to a subject which they dare not entirely neglect, but which so bristles with difficulties that they are loath to enter it. The author's own ideas of social evolution appear only in incidental comment and in a concluding section; most of the space is used for a survey of the literature of sociology, from the time of Adam Smith and Lamarck to the present, with a description and appreciation of the ideas that have been contributed by the various writers on the subject. The author shows an extensive acquaintance with the works in his field, a sympathetic interest in many different points of view, and an ability to indicate in summary the main features of the different systems that have been proposed. Constructed on the plan of Barth's *Die Philosophie der Geschichte als Sociologie*, which has long been one of the best introductions to the general field of sociological literature, Professor Bristol's volume offers the advantage of another viewpoint, and will be useful either as a supplement or a substitute for that book.

C. D.

EDGEWORTH, F. Y. *The cost of war and ways of reducing it suggested by economic theory.* (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, American Branch. 1915. Pp. 48. 35c.)

KIRKPATRICK, E. A. *Fundamentals of sociology.* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1916. \$1.25.)

NASMYTH, G. *Social progress and the Darwinian theory; a study of force as a factor in human relations.* (New York: Putnam. 1916. Pp. 440. \$1.50.)

PETRY, F. *Der soziale Gehalt der Marxschen Werttheorie.* (Jena: Fischer. 1916. 2 M.)

SCHULZE-GAEVERNITZ, B. v. *Grundriss der Sozialökonomik.* Pt. V. *Die einzelnen Erwerbsgebiete in der kapitalistischen Wirtschaft und die ökonomische Binnenpolitik im modernen Staate.* Vol. 2. *Bankwesen.* (Tübingen: Mohr. 1915. Pp. 231. 7.40 M.)